FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 136.

GETTING ROUND GRANDMAMMA.

Grandmamma so full of cheer,
So pink and white at seventy year,
What a charm you must have been
When grandpa used to trip it in,
And hold your hand and chuck your chin,—
"My soncy lass, my bonny dear!"

Tell me not a mind so clear
Won't carry back good fifty year;
Tell me not you've quite forgot
What laddies did and lasses thought—
The cherry lip, the dimple-spot,
With "Ho my lass, my bonny dear!"

Grandmamma, they're facts, I fear,
The pretty stories that I hear:
Eyes so blue and hair so brown,
The trimmest foot, the jimpest gown,
The pride and talk of a' the town—
"The soncy lass, the bonny dear."

Chance a trifle deaf the ear
That's heard but praise for seventy year;
Still, a book read upside down
Should not one's senses wholly drown.
You'd better smile, you cannot frown,—
"Ha, soncy lassie, bonnie dear!"

Day is over, shadows near
As was their wont back fifty year;
Grandmamma, my work is through,
And I've a secret all for you—
For you, because she'll keep it true,
Once "soncy lass," aye "bonny dear."

Scottish blood now twenty year
Has fed *my* heart, good grandma dear,
Grandmamma so pink and white,
And you'll forgie me if to-night
Somebody greets me,—some braw wight,
"My soncy lass, my bonny dear."

—*John Vance Cheney.*

A Sketch of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin.

BY HON. DAVID SCHENCK.

Judge Ruffin was a Virginian by birth, but came to North Carolina in early life, and his early fame and character are interwoven in her judicial history. He was seventy-five years old when he was elected in 1861 as a delegate to the convention from the county of Alamance.

He had but little political experience, his whole life being spent in the practice and expounding of the law. He was distinguished for his learning at the bar, and was soon placed on the Superior Court and in 1829 was promoted to the Supreme Court, and in 1833 became Chief Justice.

This exalted position he held for many years, until the increasing infirmities of age induced him to retire to private life. But the "shadow of coming events" began to fall across the South and give her warning that a crisis in her history was fast approaching. Judge Ruffin was a positive man, and no indifferent spectator of public events. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, an ardent Southerner, and had no toleration for Northern aggressors.

When the convention was called he was selected by his county as the fittest man to represent it in a body which was expected to sever our relations with one government and establish them with another. His long judicial career gave him great prestige, and the profoundest respect was entertained for his opinions. The fact that he was called from his ritirement, which he had voluntarily sought, to assume, unwillingly, the responsibilities and labors incident to a revolutionary body, made his patriotism the more conspicuous and gave great weight to his character.

His age and judicial dignity produced feelings of deference and awe. There seemed to be little in his nature to excite the affections of his fellow-man.

His features were strong and full of character but not comely; his countenance was stern and imperious, and his whole bearing authoritative and arbitrary. He had been so long in a supreme position and accustomed to the exercise of final power that it was difficult for him to realize that he was surrounded by his peers who were entitled to question the soundness of his conclusions. He was evidently out of place in a political body, the customs of his life could not be changed at his age, his nature could not be softened to the persuasive and declamatory manners of the legislative forum. He could not tolerate sophistry and became restless under its infliction. He despised ignorance and was impatient at its exhibition. He condemned the demagogue and derided his arts. He spurned everything illogical, deceptive or delusive.

His style of declamation was rapid vehement, aggressive; his gesticulation angular and ungraceful, but with a stamp of the foot he sealed the conclusion of his inexorable logic. His legal arguments needed no grace of oratory to enforce conviction. He addressed the intellect and the conscience, aroused those faculties wherever they existed and could be reached.

To my astonishment he spoke often, and by some was considered talkative, but I think it was because it pained him to see error go unchallenged, and like an old presiding officer, he would naturally interfere to correct, explain or expose it as the case might be.

Judge Ruffin was the most pronounced of the delegates; he reached his conclusions rapidly, and understood them thoroughly, and his aggessive spirit was ready on occasions to enforce or defend them. I once witnessed a little amusing unpleasantness between him and Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell. Mr. Brown was announcing in his slow, formal and dignified manner a constitutional proposition, to which Judge Ruffin, who sat behind him, was listening with attention and respect. The proposition struck Judge Ruffin, however, as manifestly erroneous, and his impulsive nature could not wait for an opportunity to reply, and he arose nervously and corrected the mistake; then modulating his tone, he added courteously that it was no doubt simply an inadvertence in the distinguished delegate from Caswell. But the compliment did not soothe the wound. Mr. Brown, who was pugnacious, turned upon him; his eyes flashing like fire and with the bitterest irony remarked that the convention was to be congratulated on having a guardian who was ever ready to take care of its inferior members, and added with some scorn, "when I want your advice I will ask it. I hope you will not intrude it."

Judge Ruffin was himself a chivalric old gentleman, and replied tartly that the proposition of the delegate from Caswell was manifestly a blunder, but he disclaimed any attention to be offensive.

The next day was the ludicrous sequel; they came in very nearly at the same time and sat down side by side without recognition or salutation, and each turned his back upon the other.

Col. Cunningham, from Person, who was a gentleman of "infinite humor," soon called attention to the scene, and a subdued smile spread spontanously over the faces of all the delegates.

But these grand old heroes of the bar and the Senate were too great to continue ridiculous. Gov. Graham observed the situation and soon made it convenient to separate them by seeking an interview with one and then the other, and the result was that friendship was soon restored.

Judge Ruffin and Mr. Badger recognized the profound legal learning of each other, and it seemed to make them professional friends. They differed, however, "in toto" as to the theory and power of the Federal government. Mr. Badger, ardent and enthusiastic in temperament, exuberant in sentiment and profoundly patriotic, loved to contemplate the vast territory, the stupendous political power and the magnificent proportions of the modern republic which has been the arena of his brilliant achievements; he delighted to recount its wonderful development and progress, to portray its influence and to apostrophize its flag; and then with pathetic tongue to lament the madness of the North which precipitated its downfall. His big, swelling heart would have preferred to do homage at the shrine of a nation rather than bow at the altar of a sovereign State, however independent it might be.

Judge Ruffin was different by nature and experience. He had been trained at the bar alone, his learning and integrity had brought him promotion, step by step, in the courts, until he reached the highest judicial eminence in the State.

From this lofty position the lustre of his learning had been reflected over the nation, which was the creature of the State that he represented. He had heard with noble pride the echo of his opinions from the King's Courts, in the mother country, and naturally revered the source of his official power.

He loved to worship in the temple of the sovereign people, whose cast off powers were the only glory of the federation which sprung from their gratuity.

Once or thrice these giant minds came in legal contact, and then every voice was stilled while they struggled for the mastery. The keen and polished rapier of Mr. Badger.

"Flashed as it turned in air,"

and its point tinkled on the heavy blade which received its thrust; quick came the returning blow, and as the ponderous steel, weilded by Ruffin's strong arm, descended with crushing force, the heart recoiled from sight; but in an instant more the parried blow lay harmless at Badger's feet.

So equal was the combat, so skilful the combatants that they ceased from the exhausted effort without a scar from the contest.

The State which produced, in one generation, such a splendid orator as Badger, such a wise statesman as Graham, so profound and righteous a jurist as Ruffin may be well content with her jewels.

History will rank them with the noblest and best of their contemporaries. No brighter and purer example can illumine the paths of the generations that succeed them; the genius of our youth can find no more prolific theme for eulogy than the lives of these illustrious men.

Let their pictures adorn our walls and be familiary to our eyes; let their memories be fresh and holy in our hearts; let the State be jealous of their fame and honor the days that gave them birth.—*Statesville Landmark.*

THE N. C. SUPREME COURT.—The recent act of the Legislature, increasing the number of Superior Court Judges and districts, has made necessary a change of the rule of the Supreme Court as to the time allotted to the hearing of appeals from the several districts. Under the new rule (to be seen in 92d N. C. Reports) each of the districts has been given one week for the hearing of appeals therefrom, except the tenth, eleventh and twelfth. These three districts are given two weeks, the first four days of which are given to the tenth, the second four days to the eleventh and the last four days to the twelfth. Under the change, the first two days of the term being devoted, as heretofore, to the examination of applicants for license to practice law, at the approaching (October) term appeals from the several districts will be called as follows:

1st district, Wednesday, October 7th.
2d district, Monday, October 12th.
3d District, Monday, October 19th.
4th district, Monday, October 26th
5th district, Monday, November 2d.
6th district, Monday, November 9th.
7th district, Monday, November 16th.
8th district, Monday, November 23d.
9th district, Monday, November 30th.
10th district, Monday December 7th.
11th district, Friday, December 11th.
12th district, Wednesday, Dec. 16th.

At the October terms of the court, owing to the short time intervening between the conclusion of the holidays of Christmas and new year, and the commencement of the February term, there will be no assignment of appeals for hearing at the end of the docket, as there are at the February terms.

Many other important changes in the rules of the court were made at the last term, in which suitors and the bar are interested, all of which are to be found in the 92d volume of the Reports.—*Raleigh Observer.*

There has been a decrease of $300,000 in the public debt during August.

Davis and Grant.

BISHOP GREEN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Nashville American.]

Through the agency of the beloved and venerable Bishop Green, of Mississippi, a slander on Mr. Jefferson Davis has been wrested from the current of history, in which, if it had been permitted to continue, by authority of Gen. Grant, its correction would have been ever afterwards hopeless. Though nearly 90 years of age, the good Bishop noticed that the slander was to be embodied in Gen. Grant's work, and most fortunately and most opportunely, he did the great service of forestalling its entrenchment where it would have lived forever. But the following very interesting correspondence explains the matter referred to:

SEWANEE, TENN., June 15, 1885.

Gen. U. S. Grant—Dear Sir: Though it is not my pleasure to know you personally, I am not ignorant of the high and justly-honored name which you bear. My home and field of labor lie south of Mason and Dixon's line; but such is my confidence in your generous nature that I feel sure you will, none the less, excuse my thus addressing you, even if it should please you to refuse the request which I now beg, respectfully, to ask.

There has appeared lately in one of the periodicals of the day some extracts from your forthcoming history of our late war, all of which I read with pleasure, except *one sentence*, in which, speaking of Mr. Jefferson Davis, you state that, at the time of his capture, he was attempting to make his escape in female apparel.

This slanderous story was gotten up and published at a time of high political excitement, when groundless rumors and disparaging statements were too readily credited by both sides of the contending parties. From time to time the thing has been repeated by the vulgar and the ignorant, and the friends of Mr. Davis have been willing to let it pass as undeserving their attention. But when it appears that your noble and generous spirit is about to record your belief in that false and foolish story, and your honored hand is prepared to pass it down the line of authentic history, every admirer of your name throughout our widespread South, as well as every friend of Mr. Davis, would unite in respectfully and earnestly begging you to withhold your hand.

There lies before me at this moment a confidential letter from Mr. Davis, giving me, at my particular request, a circumstial account of his capture and denying most positively that he either made any attempt to escape after being surprised by his pursuers, or disguised himself in woman's clothing. A similar denial was afterwards made by Mr. Harrison, the private secretary of Mr. Davis, and by the Hon. Messrs. Reagan and Lubbock, who were then in his company.

Let me hope, then, dear sir, that with your usual magnanimity, you will scorn—as it certainly would seem—to strike a fallen foe, and wound the feelings of thousands and tens of thousands who, since the asperties of war have passed away, have come to regard you with pride and esteem, as an honor to our country, as well as to the list of the world's best and most successful commanders.

Your Southern fellow-citizens are neither ignorant of nor ungrateful for your noble refusal to consent to the ignominious trial of Mr. Davis and others after the surrender; and they would rejoice with your best friends to see a like course of action mark the closing days of your life. Let me assure your, dear General, that the sympathies of our whole South are deeply interested in the daily accounts of your present sufferings; and the prayers of many of them are offered in your behalf. That it may please God to send you relief, and long spare you to our common country, is the sincere and fervent prayer of

Yours, very respectfully,
W. M. GREEN,
Bishop of Mississippi, residing at Sewanee, Tennessee.

To this letter there came, in a few days, the following reply from Col. Fred. D. Grant, the General's son:

MOUNT MCGREGOR, June 24, 1885.

Dear Bishop: Gen. Grant directs me to say the passage you refer to will not appear in his book, and that it was by a mistake it got into the papers.

Respectfully,
F. D. GRANT.
W. M. GREEN, Bishop of Mississippi.

A HOT WELL.—Recently at Clanton, Alabama, a well was dug for the purpose of supplying a saw mill with water. At a depth of thirty feet water was reached, but the supply not being sufficient, the proprietor of the mill decided to go deeper. He stopped at the depth of fifty feet, for he found it impossible to go further, the stream of water reached at that depth being as hot as sheol seventy times heated. The water is not warm, but is hot, being 162° Fahrenheit, which is two degrees hotter than the water of the famous Arkansas Hot Springs. An analysis shows that it possesses medicinal properties identical with those of the Arkansas springs. Bathing in and drinking the water has brought about a number of remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, scrofula, &c., and the wonderful freak of nature has caused a boom in real estate in this vicinity. The well is fifty feet deep and has twenty feet of water. It is likely to prove a bonanza to the owner; and is bringing large numbers of the afflicted from all portions of the State to the town. Some of the cures effected have been wonderful. The proprietor will not sell a half interest in the well for less than $25,000.

One of the straws showing the present prosperity of the South is the unwillingness of Charleston, S. C., to receive outside aid to repair damages resulting from the recent cyclone.

An Incident at Cold Harbor.

Capt. A. G. Feather, in a communication to the Philadelphia *Times*, after giving an account of the attack on Cold Harbor, and the terrible slaughter sustained by Grant's army, says:

General Grant, now fully satisfied that the men were unwilling to submit themselves to a useless slaughter and that it was utterly futile and impracticable to attempt further assault of the well entrenched position of the Confederates, resolved upon a siege. The pick and the spade then usurped the place of the musket, and the soil of old Virginia for days was kept moving quite lively. Large details of men were constantly kept at work throwing up entrenchments, one beyond the other, and thus by gradual approaches burrowing their way nearer and nearer to the enemy's line. The Confederates were not idle, either, during this time, but improved their line at all points. In time two lines of immense banks of earth faced each other, with a very short space intervening, and behind them the advance lines of two armies of as brave men as the world ever saw. So close were they to one another that they could very readily converse together.

An interesting incident, which occurs to me in connection with the siege operations at Cold Harbor, may be worth noting at this point. The terrible slaughter which had attended these assaults and the intense heat of the summer soon produced a fearful stench. As in no other way a burial of the dead could be effected, the commanders of both armies mutually agreed to an armistice of four hours for the purpose of disposing of the unburied dead of both sides. As soon as it became generally known that a truce had been declared, the boys joyfully leaped from behind the earthworks, the "blue" and the "gray," and soon were gathered together in the bottom of the ravine which lay between the two lines. Here they soon joined each other in games of cards, some trading tobacco for rations, and others exchanging newspapers and all apparently upon the very best of terms. Little would any one have thought it possible that these men had but a short time before this been engaged in such deadly strife, and looking down the line of that ravine, as I then did, and seeing 5,000 men of both armies thus engaged in a social chat, I could not help moralizing on the strange peculiarities of poor human nature.

THE TRUCE TERMINATED.

While thus standing with folded arms by the side of my old friend and comrade, Colonel John W. Horn, of the Sixth Maryland, and who with me had likewise been contemplating the singular sight, the signal gun was fired which was to terminate the truce. The effect produced when the heavy charge of this gun sent its reverberating echoes down the ravine was truly magical. Though a blank cartidge it produced a greater scattering than did any double shotted "camp kettle" I ever saw. Inside of three minutes not a head was to be seen, and the wonderful alacrity displayed on both sides in seeking cover was quite laughable.

Stray Bits.

A girl should marry for protection—not for revenue only.

In Genoa the policemen wear silk hats and carry silver-headed walking sticks.

It is very unkind of the business revival to come before the Republicans are ready for it.

The rising hum of factories will soon drown the shrieks of the bloody-shirt warriors.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind. Rep.*

A novelty of the drill in the Russian army is a race between cavalry officers and a railway train. In a run of sixty-seven miles the horsemen won.

The New York *Times* says "Austria took Keiley's measure and refused to have anything to do with him." Then he was Austrisized, so to speak.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A Presbyterian Church, at Carroll, Iowa, has the corners of its auditorium curtained off and furnished with cradles and rocking-chairs for the convenience of mothers who are unable or unwilling to leave their babies at home.

Nobody seems to know exactly who the "Duchess" is. The Troy, N. Y., *Times* says she is Irish and that her name is Arguelles; a correspondent of the New York *World* says she is English and has never been in this country, and the *Commercial-Advertiser* insists that she is an Ameriaan, the wife of Charles M. Cornwell, a wholesale stationer, of New York.

THE RESPONSES SKIPPED.—When Vestryman Green bowed his head to read the responses of the Litany last Sunday he was very drowsy indeed, and he had repeated "Lord have mercy upon us miserable sinners" but three times when he fell fast asleep. His wife nudged him with her parasol without success.

When the minister reached, "And now, seventeenthly, my beloved brethren," Vestryman Green awoke, and being unconscious of the lapse of time, responded in a sonorous and fervent voice:

"Lord have mercy upon us, miserable sinners."—*N. Y. Times.*

A German writes to an English paper that celery is a specific for rheumatism. In order to be effectual, however, it must be cooked. His method is to make a soup of the stalks and roots. Generally celery is eaten raw, which prevents its therapeutic qualities being known. Another method of using it is to have the celery cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drank by the patient. It can be served warm, with toasted bread. This, it is said, will subdue the worst cases of rheumatism.

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

EGYPTIAN LACE FLOUNCINGS

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

12 1-2 Cents a Pair, Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

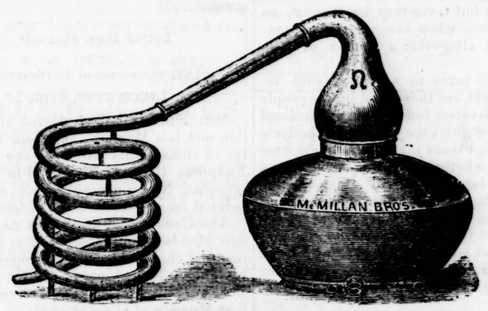
As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS,

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons. Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also **OIL STOVES**, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885 123-tf

For Rent!

THAT DESIRABLE SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, on Green Street, next to Eccles' bridge. Possession given at once. Apply to MRS. H. C. DODD.
Sept 3, 1885. 134-tf

Spring Hill School,

Richmond County, N. C.

Fall Session Begins the 24th of August, 1885.

COMMUNITY NOTED FOR HEALTHFULness, intelligence and morality of citizens. No whiskey sold within ten miles of the School. A Temperance and Literary Society of 30 years standing offers excellent advantages for improvment in debate and composition. New building, with ample accommodation for one hundred pupils. Board and tuition payable at the end of each month. $55 to $60 per session of twenty weeks.

For particulars address
N. D. JOHNSON, Principal,
Montpelier, N. C.
August 27. 133-4t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, June 22d, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:45 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

A. MOORE,

Market Square and Green St.,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

June 18, 1885. 123-tf

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE

—AND—

MUSIC HOUSE!

The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a

Sewing Machine,

of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a

Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,

call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Oct. 13th, 1885—134th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5,000	10,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 300	30,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.,

GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Sept. 10, 1885. 135-4t

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 17, 1885.

OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The Fall sessions of our schools and colleges are now beginning the work of another year, and the reports are exceedingly encouraging; all begin with brighter prospects than any preceding year. The subject of education (this being an off year in politics) free tuition, and schools generally, has been freely ventilated by the press, and while much has been said that might just as well have been left unsaid, still even this may be partly the cause of awakening a new and livelier interests in our institutions of learning, and it may be, that good will come of it in the end.

The reports from Davidson, Wake Forest, Trinity and our much discussed University, are encouraging; never have we had more cheering accounts, and we hope all may be so full that they may see that there are enough students for all; and we believe this would be so, if parents could be made to understand that it would be wiser to educate their children rather than bring them up behind the counter. The desire for riches is so great that the majority stop school before they have more than secured the rudiments of a common school education. Illiteracy is the bane of any country, and a disgrace to any people where the opportunity to be educated is neglected from either selfishness or the desire for immediate riches. We believe that in the majority of cases that the mind is not capable of grasping any difficult problem or abtruse subject at the age that most of our young men now quit school, and it is a rare thing for one to continue to study after he leaves the school room. Many minds that would have added honor to their State are thus left to perish. Our common system is a good one, and the changes made in the school law by our last Legislature, while not perfect, will be the means of making them more efficient, and our people feel it. Upon its thoroughness depends the prosperity of our State; and we therefore hail with pride the encouraging reports from every section, of the growing interest in the cause of education; and we hope that this increased awakening may continue to grow, and our schools and colleges may be our glory and not a cause of reproach.

We agree with our correspondent "M." that the idea of rotation in office for the sake of rewarding some political aspirant, is a pernicious one. As he says, it takes several years in Congress for one to become useful, and acquainted with the ways of doing things, and to turn one out before he has learned his lesson, would be both unjust to the representative and detrimental to the public welfare. If a representative is faithful and zealous in the discharge of his duty, and strives in every way to serve his constituency, he should be retained, and in such a case we presume no change would be demanded, but there is such a thing as a representative feeling too secure, to remain so long that he feels his services are indispensable to the people, where his only claims may be his past record or the personal popularity he has acquired. While opposed to too frequent changes, we think there should be a limit to it.

ONE OF MANY TROUBLES.—One of the most annoying troubles that the South has to contend with is truthfully recorded by the Clinton *Caucasian*, when it says:

From slavery we have drifted far toward the other extreme. Not one man in a hundred has any discipline or control over his laborers. If they come an hour late in the morning, it is all right. They take a day off whenever they please, and it is sure to be at a time when their employer needs them most. They pick their time for rest, something they can ill afford to take at all; they watch the work on the farm or at the shop, and when they see something of pressing importance to be done, which will require their special services on a particular day, that day they are sure to be absent. Let your wife expect company or want her house cleaned, or anything else done out of the usual way, and she will almost invariably have no servant that day. The cook will have to go to preaching to save her church membership.

JOURNALISTIC.—The Chatham *Record* has entered upon its eighth year. Mr. London deserves much credit for the energy he has displayed. The undertaking was certainly—in so small a town as Pittsboro—a hazardous one, but he had confidence in his people and go ahead spirit that has served him well. He is a good editor and has given his subscribers a good paper. May his future be even more prosperous than his past.

A CORRECTION—The Greensboro *Workman* says we are mistaken in saying that the *Daily Evening News*, soon to be published in Fayetteville, is the cheapest daily in the State, and we see that he is correct, and gladly make the correction. He states that both the Greensboro *Workman* and Raleigh *Evening Visitor* are published at the same price, both larger papers and published daily.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—The good citizens of Louisburg and Franklinton having been recently connected by rail, propose to celebrate the completion of their road on Thursday Oct. 1st. We extend to them our thanks for an invitation to be present and participate in the festivities. Years ago it was our good fortune to spend a week or two among them, and time has not blotted out the memory of their kindness to us. We regret that we cannot be present.

On Monday, Sept. 7th, Trinity College had enrolled one hundred students. During the whole of the Fall term preceding this, the number enrolled during the term was seventy-three, and ninety-four were enrolled during the whole of last Spring term. The one hundred now enrolled includes two of the East Cherokee Indian boys; the other eighteen who were at Trinity have gone home to stay. The work of the session is now fully organized, and harmony, industry, economy, and genteel deportment prevail. Never were the prospects of the College more cheering. There is room for more students, and the daily word is, "Still they come!"

The Growth of Cotton Manufacturing in the South.

The *Manufacturer's Record*, which is devoting itself to Southern interests, says: That the South is destined to be the center of the cotton manufacturing interests of this country admits of no questioning. Its natural advantages for this business are far superior to those to be found in any other section. The temporary depression in this industry is sure to pass away with the return of prosperity to the country, and this good time seems to be rapidly approaching. During the great activity that preceded the depression that is now passing away, many cotton mills were erected in the South, some of them costing entirely too much in proportion to the number of their spindles, and some without sufficient commercial capital to have carried them through successfully even if business had continued prosperous. It was only natural that such mills should be seriously affected by the decline in values and the stagnation in trade that commenced just as they were about ready to begin operations. Taken as a whole, however and considering the disadvantages of many mills, owing to the high cost of building, lack of sufficient capital and inexperienced management, the cotton manufacturing interests of the South have stood the strain of the long depression remarkably well. They have, in fact, really emphasized the South's advantages for this industry.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in his report for the census upon the cotton manufacturing interests of the country, after showing the much greater advantages that New England possessed for this industry as compared with the most favored districts of England, wrote:

"It may be said that this proves too much, and that the cotton spinners of the Southern States will have the same relative advantage over New England. Let this be freely admitted. We are treating the question of the future supremacy of the United States in the manufacture as well as the growth of cotton, and if the future changes in population, wealth and condition of the different sections of this this country shall cause the increase of spindles especially, in the coarse fabrics, to be planned in the healthy hill country of Northern Georgia, Eastern Tennessee and the Carolinas, it will simply be the greater evidence that natural laws are paramount.

If Georgia has twice the advantages over Lancashire that New England now possesses, it will only be the fault of the people of Georgia if they do not reap the benefit of it."

The force of Mr. Atkinson's logic will assuredly be seen in the not very distant future. Not Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee only will be the seat of important cotton manufactures; the other Southern States will also share in this growth.

As yet Texas has done almost nothing in this direction; but what a magnificent field for cotton manufacturing! Producing about 1,500,000 bales of cotton, and already having within her own borders 2,500,000 people, she exports her raw cotton and imports her dry goods. Besides supplying her own population that is so rapidly being added to, there is an immense field in the countries south of her for which she ought to manufacture large quantities of cotton goods. Too much however, must not be expected immediately of the South in manufactures. Comparatively speaking, they are new, and it takes time to build up great industries with wide ramifications.

Tariff Reform and Surplus Revenue.

The protectionists are trying to get a crumb of comfort out of the belief that when Congress meets the return will show that the Treasury surplus for the present fiscal year will probably be so small that there cannot be a radical cut in the revenue.

If the revenue from customs be too large it is obvious that the tariff must be so altered as to reduce it; if too small, must be changed to increase it. Whenever the tariff, then, brings into the Treasury too little money there is a patent necessity for its revision; but there may be, as now, an equal occasion when the amount of revenue is not altogether a matter of complaint.

The tariff taxes to which revenue reformers object are those paid by the people to certain favored individuals and classes and not those which the government collects for itself, and these taxes may be extorted no matter whether the general customs receipts be large or small. The quinine tax, abolished a few years ago, is a fair sample of its kind. The revenue which the Government lost by the repeal of the quinine tax was not worth considering, it was so trifling, and yet the consumers of quinine paid a very heavy tax to the home manufacturers.

How heavy it was appears from an interview with a member of a Philadelphia firm of quinine manufacturers, who, after saying that it was the intention of those in his line of business to petition Congress in December to take quinine off the free list, declared that the manufacturers, with the duty on, got $3.40 an ounce for the drug, while the price now is between sixty-eight and seventy-five cents. The difference between these two prices came out of the consumers' pockets and went with trifling exceptions into the pockets of the manufacturers. There were then and are now about half a dozen such firms in the country, and they are making more quinine than ever, at the lesser price, and one of them in addition has leased works in Germany. Of course the duty will not be restored. There is not the slightest reason why it should be.

This quinine tax was a fair sample of those leveid for protection and there are plenty more as bad, or nearly so. Take the whole list of tariff duties through and it will be found that for every two dollars the consumers pays to the Government he turns over at least three to some private individuals, firms or corporations. This is the sort of tariff revenue reformers assault, and they propose to make the fight regardless of the amount of revenue raised by the present tariff.

The *Boston Journal* speaks the exact truth when it says, after admitting that both parties stand pledged to a revision of the tariff, that "as there are two parties there are also two kinds of tariff revision, which are as unlike as can be," and that the revision which the Republican party and the other party of protection "has in veiw will be made for the purpose of perfecting and extending the principle of protection to every industry needing it."

This revision which our Boston contemporary favors may safely be warranted to increase the taxes and burdens of the people, though very likely it might reduce the revenue. To this sort of revision revenue reformers are opposed, because it is merely an aggravation of the present unjust and tyrannical system. Revision must come, not for the reason that the revenue needs to be increased or diminished, not to add to the weight of taxation, but to lift its heavy burdens from the shoulders of the taxpayers.—*Washington Post.*

[For the Observer.]

Public Service.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 15, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The policy pursued by the Democratic party in the South since the war of frequently changing public officials, especially members of Congress, is undoubtedly a defective and even pernicious policy. In the first place, the theory upon which it is based—that every man should have a chance to enjoy the honors and emoluments of office—is dangerous, from the fact that it has a tendency to divert the talents and energies of our young men from legitimate vocations into the muddy and treacherous stream of politics. No one will deny that every citizen of this country of fair character and intelligence has a rightful share in the concerns of government; but the proposition that the spoils of place and position are just so much public plunder, to be shared in rotation by the people at large, must have the inevitable effect of increasing the number of demagogues and second rate politicians—men whose eyes are never turned away from the public crib; and who finally degenerate into paid dependents on public bounty. But a still more serious result is produced by the policy above mentioned. No man of even fair ability can make his impress on so large a body as the American Congress, presenting such a diversity of character and talent, by a service of less than at least two or three terms. Years are necessary to prove his own capacity and to acquire such influence and usefulness as will redound to the benefit of his constituents. Then he takes his place as chairman of important committees; he has mastered the details of all the departments of government. his views are known and respected by his colleagues; and, most important of all, he has thoroughly studied the interests and learned the needs of the people whom he represents. Is it not manifestly unwise to unseat this man, just at the time when he has become potent for good, and send another to go through the same period of probation, to be replaced in his turn precisely when he should not be replaced? No one will do me the injustice to charge that I am favoring the retention of the unworthy in office. If a man is incapable or dishonest he has no right to hold public trust, but I boldly assert that the public career of many an able Southern man has been cut short by the absurd plea of "rotation in office."

Our more astute friends at the North appreciate this fact. They are faithful to their leaders and Statesmen as long as they serve them well and ably, and consequently little strips of territory upon New England that might be shoved away and hidden in a corner of North Carolina exert a powerful and controlling influence in the council—halls of the nation.

The political history of the past and present sustains those views, and wherever the wise policy has been adopted of holding on to a good man when we get him, beneficent results have followed. The case of North Carolina's two United States Senators furnishes a striking example. Every year they are becoming more prominent, more influential and more valuable to their people, and they should remain in the high station to which they have been chosen until they express a determination to retire to private life.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that these arguments apply with increased force to the House of Representatives in Congress.

M.

Letter from Harnett.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, Sept. 12, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The Board of Education met last Monday, and from the number of citizens that attended the meeting, I suppose they are interested in common schools. New committeemen were appointed for all the school districts.

The County Commissioners met on the first Monday, and ordered that the court room be enlarged, and other repairs to the building. Sealed proposals for the contract of the work will be received on the first Monday of October.

The cotton picking season in this county has commenced; it is about two weeks later than usual.

Some of our farmers are making sugar cane this year, and they are very much pleased with it. I saw some syrup at Capt. Daniel Stewart's that is better than we can buy. He made it from seed sent to him from the U. S. Agricultural Department by our representative, Col. Green.

The proposed depot known as Pope, on the Fayetteville and Wilson Short Cut, is attracting considerable attention. Now from present indications it will start off with at least a dozen stores, with a prospect of making a new county out of parts of Harnett, Johnston, Sampson and Cumberland counties, and having that place for the county town, which will be less than three miles east of Averasboro.

Some of our farmers on the East side of the river are advocating the no-fence law. When Wake county gets her fence done it will only take one fence from the corner of Wake and Johnston counties down the Johnston county line to the Cumberland county line, 18 miles, then with the Cumberland and Harnett line to the river about four miles. Twenty-two miles of fence will fence nearly half of Harnett county.

S.

A Republican cotemporary is so angered because the Democrats have put the head of Jefferson on the new postal cards that it suggests substituting the head of Jeff Davis for that of Washington on the two cent stamps. How long will it be before the author of the Declaration of independence will be forgivan for his insistence that the people could take care of themselves, and that the less they were governed the better.—*Philadelphia Record.*

State Items.

Mr. J. O'Daniel, who was wounded at Shoe Heel, is improving rapidly.

The N. C. "Teacher" has again made its appearance. It is a good educational Magazine.

Sunday the 20th September, is the beginning of the Temperance Centennial week.

There are 6,505 fewer sheep in Chatham county this year than last, and we suppose more dogs.

Guilford county, with 4,666,381 listed for taxation, don't owe a dollar. A prosperous people.

Asheville is to have another paper called *Country Homes*, of which J. S. Tomlinson will be editor.

P. E. Morton, of Wilmington, N. C., was drowned at Havre de Grace, Md., last week.

Prof. C. W. Dabney, Ph. D., was elected Vice President of the Official Agricultural Chemists' Association.

Nine thousand dollars was collected by the State for drummers' licenses issued during August.

The Wadesboro *Intelliyencer* says it is now generally conceded that there will be, after all, an average crop, which means a good crop.

The Charlotte *Observer* says the taxable value of property in Mecklenburg county has increased $139,227 in the last twelve months. Good showing.

The *Eastern Reflector* says the magistrates of Pitt have abolished the Inferior Court. It has also been abolished in Danbury, N. C.

230,000 acres of land, part of the estate of the late G. W. Swepson, were sold in Graham, N. C., last week. This is the largest sale that ever occurred in the State.

Mr. P. M. Wilson has been appointed by the Governor commissioner to represent North Carolina at the exposition at London, England, next year.

In North Carolina since the new administration began its work, 285 postoffice changes have been made—14 of them being Presidential offices; and 271, 4th class offices.

A handsome monument of Italian marble has been erected to the memory of Dr. Craven, at Trinity College. Dr. Craven was one of the foremost men of the State.

The Winston *Daily* says Mr. Hauser, of Forsyth, raised a watermelon which was by actual measurement 36 inches in length, 67 in circumference and 17 in diameter, and weighs 104 pounds.

Mr. G. B. Guion, a highly respected merchant of Newbern, died last week on the cars between Greensboro and Salisbury. Mr. Guion had been to the mountains in search of health, but all in vain.

From the Winston *Independent* we learn that last week 42 convicts were sent from Raleigh to Greensboro to work on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad, and this week 27 more passed through Winston en route for the stockade near Dalton's to work on the same road.

At Concord a fifteen year old white boy was hauled from his perch on the rear trucks of a sleeping car. He had traveled from Greensboro to that place on the trucks. On being ronted he remarked that he was on his way from New York to Georgia, and up that time had walked but 17 miles.—*Charlotte Observer.*

NEW GARDEN SCHOOL FIRE.—The loss of King's Hall last week by fire, while in one respect serious, is yet an opportunity given to the supporters of the school of exhibiting their pluck. The day after the fire they were having the burnt brick cleaned, preparatory to the erection of two buildings in the place of the one burned. This is one of the best schools in the State, and the charges for ten months schooling, board, washing, &c., are only $150.—*Ex.*

Mr. Jesse M. Scott, who was so severely injured in the Asheville railroad accident, is up and about. The *Messenger* says: The extent of his injuries may be somewhat imagined, from the fact that he remembers absolutely nothing from the time the accident occurred until after his return home, covering a period of seventeen days. This much of his life is a perfect blank. His mind is now restored, and his general condition is very much improved.

CAPTURED BY MOONSHINERS.—A revenue officer by the name of Frost, while on a raid into Mocasin Gap near the Georgia State line a few days ago was captured and taken prisoner by a band of illicit distillers whose plan of operations he was endeavoring to ascertain. They kept the terrified officer two or three days, gave him a canteen full of "sweet mash" and advised him to go home and adopt some more honorable vocation than smelling out still houses for the government.—*Asheville Advance.*

The Lumberton *Robesonian* says: We learn that there is not in any court of record a case where an Irishman has been convicted of larceny. Though whole families die in Ireland from starvation, they have never stolen a penny's worth from their landlords. We regret it falls to the lot of honest Old North Carolina to furnish the first instance. He is now in the stockade at Red Springs, having been convicted of stealing money, but he swears by the howley powers that he niver stwould the bloody money. It is likely that a petition for his release will be presented to Gov. Scales.

FINCH MURDER CASE.—The jury of inquest in the above named case have at last come to a verdict. They have had in all twelve meetings and have been diligent and persevering in hunting up the case. On Monday they met and rendered the following verdict:

"The jurors for a verdict do say that Edward Finch, Sallie Finch and Ephriam Ellington came to their deaths on the night of July 4th, 1885, from blows on the head, inflicted by an axe in the hands of Jerry Finch, Harriet Finch and Lee Tyson, and other party or parties to the jurors unknown.—*Home.*

General Items.

Worth, the Parisian, says that he loses $40,000 a year through bad debts.

Governor Hill leads thus far for the nomination of Governor of New York.

Virginians claim that Lee will carry the State by 20,000 majority. Say 10,000!

Delicately tinted seaweed is the September garniture a la mode for seashore hats.

German geologists estimate that the Dead Sea will be a mass of solid salt a thousand years hence.

The New Haven *News* has yet to hear of a single Independent who regrets having voted for Cleveland.

California Chinamen can board, lodge and clothe themselves on 90 cents a week, and each one has a bank account.

The New York *Times* and *Evening Post* are not as Mugwumpish as formerly. They will both go back to the Republican party before long.

Census returns from various parts of Massachusetts show a considerable reduction in population as compared with the census of 1875.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., of New York, and Senator Gwin, of California, two prominent men, are dead. Senator Gwin was born in this State.

THE RACE.—The great international contest between the British sloop yacht, *Genesta*, and the Boston sloop yacht, *Puritan*, resulted in a victory for the *Puritan*.

The American Free Trade League will hold its next annual conference in Chicago. Questions will be discussed upon their merits rather than from a party standpoint.

Replies from 1200 correspondents from 602 counties in the South to *Bradstreet's*, show the cotton crop September 1st not so promising as August 1st. A fair crop, however, is expected.

The New York *Herald* denies that any change is to take place in its management. The report was that Bennett had become embarrassed, and John Russell Young was to buy it.

The Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania sent circulars to the Republican clerks in the Federal Service at Washington, asking for contributions to pay the expenses of the campaign. They of course only wished to test their loyalty.

The outlook in regard to Spain and Germany is more peaceful. Emperor William seems to be determined on a pacific adjustment and has telegraphed to this effect to King Alphonso. But Spain seems to be on the verge of a revolution.

News has been received that the Exchange Bank of Norfolk has paid within a day or two $555,000 to stockholders. This is good, but what about the depositors who put their hard earnings into the bank for safe keeping? What about them?

William D. Howells has been engaged to write exclusively for *Harper's Magazine* hereafter, the consideration being $10,000 a year, it is said, and his story, which is soon to begin in the *Century*, will therefore be his last contribution to that publication.

Gen. D. H. Hill will deliver the annual address before the Virginia Division of the Confederate Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Richmond on the 22d of next month. His subject will be "The Confederate Soldier in the Ranks."—*Baltimore Sun.*

If Senator Sherman would only stop talking about the bloody shirt and tell his audiencies in Ohio how he became a millionaire upon a salary of $5,000 a year he would have a much livelier topic, and one that would not fail to wake up the dullest of audiences to an interest of the most thrilling character.—*World.*

Dr. John M. Gregory, Civil Service reformer and a member of the Commission, made speeches during the campaign for Blaine, and presented a bill for it, amounting to $105,07, which the Government paid. The *Post* bitterly assails the personnel of the Commission almost every day. Mr. R. D. Graham, of North Carolina, comes to the aid of Commissioner Gregory. Mr. Graham is Secretary of the Commission.

A Washington gentleman who has spent the summer at White Sulphur Springs for many years says that the closing reminded him of days before the war, when this Southern resort was crowned with the wealthiest representatives of the slave States. This season there were a number of the old planters there who boasted that the fall crops in the Southern States would bring a larger sum than was ever received for the products of that section. The value of the cotton crop alone is at the lowest estimate $300,000,000, $200,000,000 of which will go to the credit of foreign exchange. The rice, sugar and tobacco crop will be the largest and most valuable ever known in the history of the South, while cereals will be abundant for the next twelve months at the lowest prices. Such a year of prosperity, it is said, the South has never before known.

THE WESTERN CYCLONE.—*Cleveland, O., Sept.* 10.—The damage in Crawford county by the late storm will amount to $30,000. At Osceola the Methodist church was blown over and several buildings unroofed. A freight car was blown from the side track on the Ohio Central railroad.

A wrecking train ran into it and the engine was demolished. The engineer, R. Morrill, of Clyde, was badly scalded.

In Champaign county much damage was done the crops and farm buildings. Advices from Summit and Portage counties report considerable damage. The fruit trees are stripped bare, and corn is lying flat. Barns, houses and out buildings are unroofed, hay stacks blown away and fences demolished in many places. It has rained 24 hours, the streams are swollen and roads washed out.

Columbus, O.—Governor Hoadly has issued a proclamation in regard to the cyclone at Washington Court House. He says he has made a personal examination of the ruins and that the citizens are in dire distress. He makes an earnest appeal to the people of Ohio to offer what relief they can. Contributions should be addressed to Marcus A. Borday, mayor of Washington Court House.

[For the Observer.]

A Home for the Infirm and Aged.

MR. EDITOR:—I address you on a subject that has not heretofore occupied the attention of the colored people of this community. I admit that this question should agitate older heads and steadier brains than mine. We have in our midst a number of colored people who were once good, active citizens; but are now decrepit. It behooves us, as a race, as a people, to administer to their wants, and provide a home for these infirm and aged people. This duty, so far, has been entirely neglected. An alms house should be prepared for their protection. The whites have a home for the destitute and senile. We should not be excelled in good or charitable deeds. Money is spent for things which are of less importance; let's see if we can't find money for this object. It is true we have a poor house for the benefit of the poor, but what is the use of burdening the county with a load which we can carry as easily. One of Thomas Jefferson's rules was; "never trouble others to do what you can do yourself." We can do this ourselves, and therefore ought not to apply to the county for help when we can help ourselves. Besides, when elderly persons are sent to the poor house, especially those who were once in good standing, it grieves them to think how they once stood, and, as a natural consequence, is a cause of much mortification to them. This is a question of vast importance to our people, and I hope that active steps will at once be taken to procure a place of retreat. No doubt many of our white friends will open their philanthropic bosoms and liberally aid us. The different denominations take care of the poor of their respective churches; but there are as many people who belong to no church as there are that do. The colored people ought to have more pride than to allow their poor to be supported from other sources. Some plan should be adopted by which their suffering may be relieved. If we do this we shall meet the approbation of our Creator and also our fellow-creatures. We shall perhaps found an institution which will be a great blessing to mankind.

S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The President to day appointed Moses A. Hopkins, of North Carolina, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia.

Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, of Franklinton, N. C., appointed Minister to Liberia, was born a slave in Montgomery county, Va., and after gaining his freedom, pursued a course of study and was graduated at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1874, and also graduated at Auburn, N. Y., Presbyterian Theological Seminary. In addition to his services as a Presbyterian clergyman he has been engaged in educational pursuits, and was principal of the State Colored Normal School at Franklinton, N. C., for several years. He was highly recommended for the position by the Governor and other officials of North Carolina, and by other men of prominence, including a good many clergymen and representative colored men of the country.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The number of students at the University is reported at 145; Wake Forest 141: Trinity over 100; Davidson has an increased attendance, though numbers are not given.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

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ARE READY FOR BUSINESS. HAVING JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT LINE OF

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Gents Furnishing Goods,
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We would cordially invite the public to examine OUR GOODS and be convinced that

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September 3, 1885. 134-1m

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ROSE & LEAK TAKE PLEASURE IN ANnouncing that they have added to their force, that polite and efficient salesman,

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Now, with a New Store filled with New, Nice and Attractive Goods, and with a corps of competent assistants, (all of whom enjoy the confidence of every one) may not Rose & Leak reasonably anticipate a large increase in their business?
September 10, 1885. 135-3t

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED from the Store in Hotel Building to one

On Green Street, Next Door to Mr. Sheetz' Furniture Store,

where, after her return from the Northern Cities, she will display a selected stock of

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

She has secured the services of Miss Lizzie Mallett, for the season, who, with herself, will be glad to see their old friends and patrons.

5 and 10 Cent Goods Always on Hand.

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Railroad Mills Snuff and Scotch Snuffs,
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A fresh arrival EVERY WEEK—(carefully examined,) of elegant

CREAMERY,

And carefully selected SWEET, for Cooking or Culinary purposes.

CHEESE:

Full Cream "Tar Bell," the delight of every one.

MACARONI:

Pure Italian—in 1-16 packages—fresh, and a beauty.

MACKEREL:

New catch—A No. 1 Mess, as fine as ever offered. No. 2—Handsome; No. 3, very cheap for quality.

BEEF:

Fulton Market BONELESS, and Dried for chipping.

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Sugar (mild) cured, California and North Carolina—Selected with much care.

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Thomson's Extra and State Goods.

YOU MAY FIND

Wax Candles and Wax Matches, Stove Polish, Blacking, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags—any Size, Paper Twine, Cotton Twine, Spool Thread, Ball Thread, Spun Yarn and Sheeting, Cotton Batting,

IN STOCK.

You

Can buy for 10 cents more Tin Ware at HEADQUARTERS

than any house in the city. Examine

GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

BUY
YOUR TIN-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your Wood and Willow-Ware
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your Groceries and Provisions
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for at

HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

CHILDREN,

Bring your Parents or Pennies

To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco

will find

HEADQUARTERS.

Beautifully Burned.

If anything burned can be beautiful,

GEO. A. THOMSON'S

Rio, Lagnyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.
Sept. 3. 134-tf

The Poor

NEED TO FIND

HEADQUARTERS.

The Rich

KNOW

HEADQUARTERS.

GEO. A. THOMSON.
September 3, 1885. 134-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 17, 1885

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON—New Goods.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—New Goods.
C. W. BROADFOOT—Stores for Sale.
G. & R. INGRAM—Groceries, Groceries.
COMMISSIONER'S MEETING—See Notice.

ABOUT TOWN.

APPOINTMENTS.—James D. Johnson has been appointed Postmaster at Alderman's, and Arthur A. Williford at Raeford.

THE WRONG MAN.—From Sheriff McQueen we learn that the prisoner who was confined in jail in Lenoir, and thought to be Royals, turns out to be a negro wanted in Edgecombe. So our chance of catching him is slim.

FINE COTTON.—Maj. Thos. G. Hall, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, brought to Town on Tuesday a specimen of his cotton—a stalk 4½ feet high, with 123 well developed bolls. The stalk was perfectly green and still blooming. The Major says that he has plenty of stalks taller than this one.

DIED.—At his residence in Lenoir county, N. C., on the morning of the 26th of August, Mr. Robert Wooten, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Wooten was well known in Fayetteville, having been a resident here for many years. His funeral service was performed in St. Mary's Church, Kinston, by Rev. Israel Harding, in the presence of a large congregation, and the interment was made in the town cemetery in Kinston.

IMPROVEMENT.—We are glad to see that the South side of the "Brick Row," which for many years past has borne anything but a good name, is fast being reclaimed by the growing prosperity of our town. In the past two weeks several persons have opened stores, and others, we hear, contemplate doing so. It is particularly fortunate just at this time that a change has taken place, as two of our best schools have opened in this Ward.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Tobacco crop in this county is reported to be exceedingly fine. Many of the planters have already succeeded in housing and curing the weed, and the united testimony is that the Tobacco is of most excellent quality. We hope the pioneers in cultivating this new crop in our neighborhood may be abundantly rewarded. Our chinquapin and black jack lands are said to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of fine Tobacco.

A FINE WATERMELON.—We are indebted to Henry Collins for one of the finest watermelons that we have tasted this season. He called it the "American Champion." It is a cross between the "Scaly bark" and the "Rattlesnake," but it certainly far exceeds either; its rind is very thin, yet it is so firm and tenacious that it bears jolting and moving about without injury. It is certainly a very delicious variety. Henry has raised a great many this season, and reaped a harvest of silver, many of his melons weighing 48 and 50 lbs.

PERSONAL.—Col. Wharton J. Green has again gone to Washington, and we hope now, that the President is back, he can accomplish his ends. The Colonel will leave no stone unturned to effect his object. He is an indefatigable worker.

We were glad to have a visit yesterday from our old friend Senator Troy, who is here on a visit to his friends and relatives. If appearances indicate anything, his new vocation as Supervisor of convicts in the mountain country agrees with him. Mr. Troy still claims Fayetteville as his home.

Judge McRae spent a day or two with us last week. He left Monday to hold court in Anson.

Col. J. W. Hinsdale and wife spent several days here this week.

Mr. W. S. Jessup is in the city.

Mr. Willie McDuffie was in town on a visit last week.

Messrs. Irby Phillips and Orrin Poe, of Chatham, were in town this week.

Rev. Dr. Huske returned Tuesday evening much benefitted by his trip.

STREET MANNERS.—The want of any uniform rule in passing persons on the sidewalks, is a cause of great awkwardness and much embarrassment to every gentleman and lady. What can be better calculated to make one feel and look more ludicrous than meeting a party and neither know on which side the other wishes to pass, while both turn first to one side and then to the other to avoid each other, but ending in a collision, or in being brought to a dead halt face to face with each other—both perhaps being strangers? Who in Fayetteville has not labored under such embarrassment? And yet how easy all this sort of thing may be avoided if the public will only agree that it shall be. How easy for every one *always to bear to the right* in passing. Will not every one do this? No difference who it may be, white, colored, young or old; let all do it, and then the stream of human life will flow along our streets as gently as the brook flows along its grassy banks. This is no new rule, but it is a most necessary one, and we will be pardoned by the good people of Fayetteville for urging its adoption by all.

Mr. Geo. M. Rose is progressing rapidly with his residence on Haymount; it promises to be not only large and commodious, but a handsome structure.

THE BIRD LAW REGULATORS.—The Charlotte *Observer* says that a number of our sportsmen have organized themselves into a society to be known as the bird law regulators, and their chief object will be to see that the requirements of the bird law are strictly complied with this Fall. They are sworn to give information before a Magistrate of every instance known to them of a violation, whether it be by their friends or foes. That no one may have an excuse for pleading ignorance of the law, we have been requested to republish it. All gunners should memorize it and beware of the regulations. Here is the law: "No person shall kill or shoot, trap or net any partrides, quail, doves, robins, larks, mocking birds or wild turkeys, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of October in each year, and the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding ten dollars for each offense."

"Each offense" means each bird killed. Ten dollars apiece, or ten for a hundred dollars.

Such an organization here would not be out of place; it is the law, and as such should be enforced, even if *doves* are on the list.

GRADED SCHOOL.—As stated last week, the Graded School will open on Monday, September 21st. The Trustees, at their meeting on Friday last, elected the following Teachers for the ensuing year:

Mr. Alex. Graham, Superintendent; Mrs. Fanny Lanneau, Mrs. S. P. Bryan, Miss Della Matthews, Miss Delia Woodward, Miss Fanny Watson and Miss Mary Haigh.

All but the two last have been connected with the School from its beginning. Misses Haigh and Watson are graduates of this institution, and were recommended by the principal for their proficiency.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed by the Board, and the Secretary instructed to send a copy to each of the persons and to spread the same upon the minutes of the meeting:

Resolved, That our Secretary be directed to make known to R. W. Hardie, Esq., our sincere regret at the loss of his services as a member of the Board since its organization. And further, that as a memorial of our appreciation of his earnest efforts in behalf of the education of the white children of this community in free schools of a high order, our Secretary is instructed to spread this resolution on the minutes.

Resolved, That we accept with regret the resignation of Mr. J. D. Williams, and take this opportunity to thank him for his hearty co-operation, valued counsel and pecuniary aid cheerfully given us at all times.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the loss to our school of Miss Sarah A. Tillinghast, who has filled the trying place of Teacher in our primaries since the school began, to our entire satisfaction. While we recommend her to the good offices of those with whom she may come in contact in her new field of labor, we confidently hope to recall her at some future day.

Resolved, That the Board in parting with Miss Alice Mallett, desires to place on record its testimony of her high worth and capacity as a Teacher, and its thanks to her for her zealous services in the past. That this resolution be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent Miss Mallett by the Secretary.

Sundry Observations.

Scuppernongs are rather scarce this season.

A good deal of new cotton is coming to market.

Have you seen the new goods that our Dry Goods men have selected for you.

We are anxious to see the new postal card. The supply of the old is exhausted.

Hope Mills, on Rockfish, was compelled to run on half time last week on account of low water. Such a thing never happened before.

Our market is not kept supplied with either chickens or eggs. They are are always scarce. Would a heifery pay?

Mr. E. M. Robinson has been ordered to the Coast of North Carolina by the United States Fish Commissioner to take the statistics of the fisheries.

The Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Raleigh, officiated twice at St. John's (Episcopal) church on Sunday last. He preached two excellent sermons, which were listened to by large congregations.

Master W. N. Tillinghast has sent us an apple from the Pyrrhus Japonica. It is larger than an ordinary lemon, and the odor emitted is more mild and pleasant but like the Guinea muskmelon. It is something new to us.

Work on the Short Cut Railroad is being pushed with vigor. The stone work of the abutment on the West side of the Cape Fear River is beginning to show itself above the ordinary water line, and the foundation of the pier on the east bank is being laid with great care. The work goes bravely on.

At the last monthly meeting of the Union Home and Hospital it was decided to *pound* that institution on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 24th. They have only three poundings in the course of a year; so we hope this will be a very liberal one, and that every one will contribute.

Already we see Northern Irish Potatoes and Cabbages in the market; ought this to be so, and why is it? Our farmers have no difficulty in raising them; and they are both easily kept. Is it because they are little things, not considered worthy of attention; if so, here is the mistake; and is one of the reasons why we do not prosper. Too much cotton which does not pay, makes us neglect the little things that pay well. Our agricultural society should discuss this matter and see if it cannot be remedied, so that more of our money might be kept at home.

Our Town Board are taking advantage of the dry weather to put the streets in order before the rains and snows of winter prevent their doing so. All over the city the principal streets have been thoroughly worked, and now the side streets are receiving their share of attention; nor is the good work confined to upper Fayetteville. Campbelton has had its streets thoroughly repaired also. We certainly have an energetic Board who give careful attention to the needs of the city, and in Mr. Ab. Byrd, they have a most faithful and painstaking official, one who understands his business, finding out what ought to be done. He reports the needs and sees that the ordered work is faithfully executed.

We understand that there are nearly one hundred acres of land planted in tobacco in Cumberland. This is the experimental year. If it proves successful, as we are led to believe it will, many will abandon cotton next year. Measures have been taken to secure some one skilled in handling it to take charge of the Tobacco Warehouse here, and the farmers express themselves as delighted with the idea of having a home market. We have been shown a sample of tobacco raised by Col. Thos. Devane, on his farm some miles East of the river. The tobacco is said by a competent judge, to be of very fine grade, the kind used for fine wrappers.

MARRIED.

HALES—McBRYDE—In Cumberland county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. H. C. HALES, to Miss ELLEN McBRYDE.

DIED.

HINSDALE—In the early morning of Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1885, fell asleep, ELIZABETH CHRISTOPHERS, beloved wife of Samuel J. Hinsdale.

The death of this good lady has left a vacant place which will never be filled. Her beautiful life was rounded into full proportion when God took her, and the merciful kindness of her summons is fully acknowledged even in the bitter grief of the bereavement. Hers was such a lovely life in all its relations as wife, mother, sister, friend. The tender love which she bore to those who were near to her in ties of kinship, was ever making itself felt by some gracious act of affection. She ministered to all who came within her sphere, in those delicate attentions which are the overflowing of a loving heart. Suffering much and often with physical pain, a word of cheerful sympathy was enough to dispel the shadow of her own weakness, and bring her bright buoyancy of disposition into play. Her charities were dispensed with lavish hand, yet with singular simplicity and like her religion, were so natural and unassuming that they were a part of a life which would have lost its completeness without them. Her purity and grace of mind showed itself in devotion to the beautiful in nature and in art: the flowers bloomed for her earlier and their moist fragrance lingered last for her when the earth was parched for others, and the leaves were falling withered upon the dusty sod. The young loved her, for she loved them. The old loved her, for she was so mindful of them, and those of her own time bore her in tender regard, because she was agreeable, intelligent, cultivated and refined. And all these sheaves borne by her in the harvest, grew and ripened under conditions not favorable for such full fruition. Denied for years the ordinary use of sight, she was yet in understanding and information worthy of progenitors, always distinguished for learning and talent.

For a long time unable to mingle in society abroad, her home was a centre from which radiated goodness, courtesy, refinement, charity. She never turned away her face from any poor man, and so the face of the Lord was not turned away from her; her trust was in the blessed hope of the everlasting gospel.

On one Lord's day she was delighting in affectionate intercourse with her children and dear friends, some of whom had been absent from her for a time; on the next day of rest she was borne to the grave, followed by stricken relatives and sorrowing friends, who lingering around the spot, henceforth consecrated to her memory, left it covered all over with beautiful, fragrant flowers, the last token of friendship and love, and as they turned sadly away, one of them did not forget to bless His Holy name for the example of one more servant of His departed this life in His faith and fear, and to pray for grace so to follow her good example, that with her they may be partakers of the heavenly kingdom.

LAMONT—In Cumberland county, [illegible] Miss MARY LAMONT, in the 67th year of her age. She was a native of Islay, Scotland, and since early life a member of Long Street church. Those who knew her and loved her are, by her life, her illness and her death, reminded of this: "Here is the patience of the saints, here are they that keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus."—Com.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS WHEN WORMS are hourly consuming a child. You will find Shriner's Indian Vermifuge a reliable remedy. It will not fail to destroy and expel worms. Try it.

Two Dangerous Seasons.

Spring and Fall are times when so many people get sick. The changes in the weather are severe on feeble persons, and even those naturally strong are apt, as they say, "to be feeling miserable." Then they are just in condition to be struck down with some kind of fever. A bottle or two of Parker's Tonic will invigorate the digestion, put the liver, kidney's and blood in perfect order, and prevent more serious attacks. Why suffer, and perhaps die, when so simple a medicine will save you? Good for both sexes and ages.

Gratification at the Fate of John Cameron and J. Q. Morrison.

Messrs. John Cameron and J. Q. Morrison were the lucky owners of one-fifth of ticket No. 48,954 in The Louisiana State Lottery which drew the $25,000 prize in the Drawing of July 14. This does away with the reasoning of those crying fraud, because these gentlemen are too well known to admit of a thought that they would lend themselves as parties to deceive the public. The fact is, they held the ticket and it has been promptly cashed and our good friends wear broad smiles because of their good luck.—*Wichita Falls (Tex.) Herald*, Aug 8.

Washed-Out Hair.

There is a sort of pallid, chalky complexion which the novelists calls "washed-out complexion." It is ghastly enough, and no mistake. Washed-out, faded, discolored, or parti-colored hair is almost as repulsive as melancholy. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore your hair to its original color, whatever it was; brown, auburn or black. Why wear moss on your head, when you may easily have lively, shining hair.

GLASS HOUSES.

"They Who Live in Glass Houses Should Mind How They Cast Stones."

The wicked fleeth when no one pursueth."

It is amusing to see how tender-footed certain blood remedy proprietors have become of late. They make much ado about "apes and imitators" when none are in sight.

The proprietors of B. B. B. would say most emphatically that their remedy stands upon its own merit. Should we attempt to imitate, it would not be those who do not understand the modus operandi of that which they offer. Our own long experience in the profession precludes such an idea. The field for blood remedies is large and broad, affording ample room for all present aspirants. We do not desire to close the door against others, neither shall it be closed against us. B. B. B. is the quickest remedy, does not contain mineral or vegetable poison, does not imitate, and is in the field as an honorable competitor for public favor, and its success is without a parallel. 136-1m

"TICKET, SIR."

A Popular Conductor Says:

I consider it my duty to impart some very valuable information to my friends and acquaintances, as many of them know the unpleasant condition under which I have labored in performing my duties as conductor of the Georgia Central railroad.

Some months ago I became afflicted with a severe attack of Rheumatism, and I desire to state how I was cured.

While thus suffering all the agonies of this dread disease and ready to abandon my position through sheer necessity, I was induced to try B. B. B. THE EFFECT WAS TRULY MAGICAL. I had no idea that a medicine could produce such an effect in so short a time. I experienced a wonderful change before using half a bottle. After taking only four bottles, I find myself to-day a well man. This splendid medicine effected a cure no less wonderful in the case of my wife, who was terribly afflicted with Rheumatism. She obtained complete relief and perfect restoration to health after taking the same number of bottles I did.

I take much pleasure in recommending B. B. B. to my friends as FIRST-CLASS. I refer to Mr. R. Schidt, Agent C. R. R., Atlanta, and to C. R. R. Agent, Macon, and Dr. Hape, Atlanta.

J. T. GOODMAN,
Conductor Central R. R.

RHEUMATISM.

Although a practitioner of nearly twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure B. B. B. for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism, which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing B. B. B. I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle, and is nearly as active as ever, and has been in the front yard with "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly *wonderful* and immensely gratifying.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
Jacksonville, Ala., April 2, 1885.
136-1m

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7@7½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	5½@6½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	8@8½	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@50
Northern,	25@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@12	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	50@60
CHICKENS—	12½@30	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@0
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7½@9
Wes. Fam.	4.75@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@8½
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	45@55	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	@00
Low Middling	@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	27@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, September 15—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 30½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 87½ cts. for Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady at $1.60 for Soft and $1.10 for Hard, with sales at quotations.

Down,
DOWN,
DOWN.

CIGARS

Are bought to be sold, and we intend to sell them. Call early and get the BEST.

"Huske's F. I. L. I."

Have been shipped, and we are tempted to say have arrived. But we know if they should be delayed, and not be here as soon as this notice gets out, we would run a great risk of being mobbed. But, gentlemen, look out for them; they must get here in a few days; have patience.

F. I. L. I.

To the front!

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

MACKEREL,
IN BUCKETS—DRUMS,
¼ and ½ BARRELS,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

If You
Don't see what you want, we will take pleasure in ORDERING IT FOR YOU.
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Toilet Soap,
LAUNDRY SOAP,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Dried Beef,
CHIPPED TO ORDER.
At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Hames,
Collars,
Hame-Strings,
Buggy and Riding Whips, to arrive.
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO.'s.

Fry-Pans, Potware, Porcelain Stew-Pans, Spiders, Ovens.
All for sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO., Huske's Hardware House.

FOR
The BEST CANNED GOODS, go to
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Bacon Hams,
Sides and Shoulders,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Lead,
Shot, Powder, Caps, Cartridges, &c., &c.
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Deep Ploughing in the Fall will bring a good yield of grain.

The Two Horse Clipper Plow
IS the BEST. Always get the Best. We do not say for the "CLIPPER" One or Two Horse Plow what we cannot substantiate. Give it a trial, and if not fully satisfied, return to us, and get your money refunded. We mean what we say.
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE,
—OR—
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
No. 30, Hay Street.

FRANK THORNTON.

To my friends, my customers and the public, I would remark that to them are due and sincerely tendered my thanks for the large yearly increase in my business, and it is a source of gratification to me to be compelled to purchase every season

A Larger Stock of Goods

than that of any previous season. The buying public are aware of the immense stocks I have been carrying, and can form some idea of the present one, when I state that it is the largest stock I have ever purchased, and I feel no hesitancy in saying that it is the

Largest in the State.

Being for several weeks in the Centres of Trade and Fashion, I have secured all the

Novelties of the Season,

and take especial pride in directing attention to my Silk and Dress Goods Department. In

Dress Silks

we show a most superb collection in

Black Dress Silks,
Colored Dress Silks,
Dress Satins—All Colors,
Dress Black Tricotines,
Black Radzimir,
Black Satin Duchesse,
Black Satin Brocades,
Black Armure and Surah.

In Dress Goods,

all the High Novelties are represented.

Latest Colorings and Designs In
BONCLE,
FRIEZA,
SANGLIER,
SERGES,
OTTOMANS,
CHECKS,
PLAIDS,
STRIPES,
Nigger Heads,
Snow-Flakes,
Chevoits,
Combination Suitings,
Homespun Suitings.

Silk Velvets.
Brocade Silk Velvets,
Two Tone, Plain Colored & Black Velvets.

Tailor-Made Wraps.
An unusual and attractive selection in stylish garments
CLOAKS,
NEWMARKETS,
WALKING JACKETS,
JERSEYS,
HAVELOCKS,
SACQUES.

In Ziegler's Fine Shoes
We present an assortment of styles, and extent of stock unsurpassed South of Mason and Dixon's line, and as we are

Sole Agents

for these celebrated goods in this City, we are daily receiving fresh additions to our Stock as any novelty in styles appear.

FRANK THORNTON.
September 17, 1885. 136-tf

Bolts,
Screws,
Hatchets,
Hammers,
And the Best HAND-SAW offered for $1.50.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
H. H. H.

HOOPER STORES
FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1885, AT the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., I shall offer for sale the "Hooper Stores," located on South-side of Hay Street, midway between Market House and Fayetteville Hotel. This property runs back to and fronts on Franklin Street, and has upon it now, Four Brick Stores of convenient size. This is decidedly the best opportunity offered or likely to be offered those desiring to invest in real estate in this place. For plot and further particulars address or call upon the undersigned.

Terms:—One-fourth Cash; balance at six months, with interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved till purchase money is fully paid.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Executor of Mrs. M. S. Hooper.
September 17, 1885. 136-tf

Groceries, Groceries.
IF YOU WISH TO BUY YOUR
Groceries and Provisions
Cheap, either at wholesale or retail, call and see
G. & R. INGRAM,
opposite the Postoffice.
Sept. 17, 1885. 136-3m

Commissioner's Meeting.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will meet at their Office on Thursday 24th inst., for transaction of business.

T. G. HALL, Chairman.
September 17, 1885. 136-1t

NOW IS YOUR TIME!
VALUABLE RESIDENCE ON HAYMOUNT
FOR SALE BY AUCTION!

ON WEDNESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF September inst., at 12 o'clock M., I will sell by Public Auction at the Market House, that desirable residence on Haymount known as the late Utley property, now occupied by T. L. Love, Esq. The property consists of five acres of land, a good Two Story House of Virgin pine, and furnished with Gas, numerous Out-houses, a Well and never-failing Spring of Water, Grape-vines, Orchard, and, in short all the surroundings of a complete home.

Terms:—One-half Cash, balance note at 6 months with interest from date. Title reserved till full payment is made.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
September 10, 1885. 135 3t

Clothing!
Clothing!
—AT—
NOVITZKY'S.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH, WHERE I HAVE SELECTED WITH CARE AND WITH AN EYE TO THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE,

An Entire New Stock of
CLOTHING.

As previously announced,
I Have Changed My Business,
AND WILL GIVE MY ATTENTION ENTIRELY TO
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gents Furnishing Goods.

As I am POSITIVELY the ONLY firm in the city that is
Exclusively in That Line,
You can find in MY STOCK a
BETTER VARIETY of GOODS
—OF THE—
Latest Styles and Fashions,
Than Elsewhere.
CALL AND SEE for YOURSELVES!

H. R. NOVITZKY.
Septemper 3, 1885. 134-tf

Valuable Store for Sale!

UNDER AN ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR Court of Cumberland County, made September 1st, 1885, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, October 15th, 1885, at 12 o'clock M.

The Hurt Store,

situated on North side of Hay Street, in Fayetteville, N. C., a few doors West of Market House, and at present occupied by M. E. Dye, Esq.

The above is one of the most valuable locations for business in Fayetteville.

Also at same time and place, an undivided one-half interest in One Hundred and Thirty-two Acres of Land, lying on or near C. F. & Y. V. R'y, about four miles North-west from Town.

Terms of Sale:—One-fourth Cash; balance in six months time, at 8 per cent interest from sale. Title reserved till purchase money is paid.

For further particulars address either of the undersigned.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Commissioner.
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1885.
September 3. 134-6t

Private School.
Miss Alice H. Mallett

WILL OPEN A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR Boys and Girls at her residence, on Rowan Street, on the 21st inst.
September 10, 1885. 135-2t

Fayetteville Graded School.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday, September 21st, 1885. Scholars from outside of Cross Creek solicited. The Trustees call special attention to the advantages of this institution. Reasonable terms will be made, and good board can be obtained for children at fair rates. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. HAIGH,
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
J. W. McNEILL,
} Trustees.
B. E. SEDBERRY, President.
September 10, 1885. 135-4t

FALL. **1885.** WINTER.
ROSE & LEAK

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT they have made special preparations for doing a Large Business this Fall and Winter. They have recently made an extended visit to the principal Northern Cities, and have laid in one of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCKS
—OF—
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
FINE SHOES,
NOTIONS,
CARPETINGS,
CLOAKS,
JERSEYS,
TRUNKS,
HATS,
&c., &c.,

that they have ever carried. It would take too much space to enumerate the many Seasonable and Lovely Goods that are being received each day by them.

☞ COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF! ☜
Their line of NEW and STYLISH
Dress Goods, Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings, Laces, Silks, Satins, Surahs, Embroidered Robes, &c., &c.,
is very complete and beautiful. They have paid especial attention to their
CARPET DEPARTMENT,
in which can be found EVERY GRADE, from the ALL COTTON WARP TO THE FINEST WOOL-3 PLY. Tapestry, Body Brussels, and RICH VELVET CARPETINGS. Also, Smyrna Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths in different widths, Mattings and Upholstry Goods.
A little later their
CLOAKS and WRAPS for Ladies
will be received, made by the largest Philadelphia Suit Company.
They are selling the Finest Grade of
LADIES' CUSTOM MADE SHOES,
embracing the Best Makes.
For the Gentlemen, they also have
The Best Fine Shoes
—AND—
Most Stylish Hats,
to be found anywhere.
ROSE & LEAK
are the Sole Agents for those celebrated
CENTEMERI KID GLOVES.
They are also Agents for the
A La Sirien Corset
a real French Corset—very popular.
In short, ROSE & LEAK have a First Class Dry Goods Store, and respectfully solicit your trade.
September 10, 1885. 135-3t

MUSIC.
Miss Maggie Mallett

HAVING PURCHASED from Miss Cynthia Hardin her fine toned Piano, will open a School for the instruction of Music on Piano and Organ on the 1st of October. She asks a liberal patronage. For terms, &c., apply at her residence, Court House Square.
September 10, 1885. 135 4t

State Colored Normal School.

THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE above institution, will open on Monday the 5th day of October, 1885. It is hoped that those wishing to attend the Fall Term, of the session will be promptly and punctually in attendance at the beginning of the session. For further information, apply to

E. E. SMITH,
Principal.
September 10, 1885. 135-1m

Tin Roofing,

ROOF REPAIRING AND PAINTING. TIN and Sheet Iron Ware made to order; Stove Pipes, Elbows, &c. Stoves repaired.
☞ Jobbing generally.
A. E. BRAMBLE,
No. 12 North-East Market Square.
September 10, 1885. 135-3m

NEW FALL GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &C.
Mr. Dye and Daughter
LEAVES FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES THIS WEEK TO SELECT A
FULL LINE
—OF THE—
LATEST NOVELTIES
—IN—
French and American Millinery,
Fancy Goods, &c.
September 10, 1885. 135 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE
NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

Flue Cured Tobacco.

HOW TO DO IT SUCCESSFULLY.

The following treatise on the subject of curing Tobacco by the flue process is taken from a work on Tobacco culture, written some time ago by Captain Rufus Amis, a successful Tobacco grower of Granville county, who, by virtue of his long practical experience and thorough familiarity with the Tobacco interest, is an acknowledged authority on the subject.

THE FLUES.

At one end of the barn two of the bottom logs are cut out to within five or six inches of the side wall. Two furnaces are built in this opening, one at each corner and about eighteen inches from the side wall. They are usually about six feet long, extending about four feet inside the building and showing about two feet outside. They should be about eighteen inches square on the inside, and built of brick arched over the top, or of stone with a flat covering. The flues are suitably fitted in these and extend alonside the barn wall, about one-half inch to the foot. Reaching the opposite corner they elbow and meet in a T, midway the end wall. Then a return pipe leads from the T back through the middle of the building and out in a chimney about six feet high, on the furnace end of the barn. The flues are simply sheet iron pipe, ten or twelve inches in diameter, and in laying them down the same inclination should be reserved—as near as may be—rising all the way from the furnace to the entrance into the chimney.

Flues are constructed in various ways; some with stone or brick, or even mud walls covered with sheet iron, but the above described is the most approved plan of construction.

Heated air is what is needed to cure Tobacco, and the planter may arrange to secure that in any way that may be safest and most convenient to himself.

CURING.

This is the most particular juncture in the entire management, and the curing should by all means be conducted by an experienced operation. No two barns of Tobacco will ever be exactly alike. The Tobacco will be larger or smaller, finer or coarser, of different color and degrees of ripeness, and in such cases the process must be varied according to circumstance. If it comes from the hill very yellow and small, a much shorter time will be required to cure, and as a guide for the inexperienced the following examples are given:

No. 1.—For Tobacco ripening very yellow and thin, start fires and go up gradually to one hundred degrees in from three to five hours; keep the heat at this stage for about twelve hours, or until the lugs or bottom leaves require more heat to keep them from sponging or turning red. Then go up to one hundred and ten degrees in about five hours, and stand till the tips are as yellow as desired, then go up two and a half degrees an hour till one hundred and thirty is reached. Now close the opening at the top of the barn, and stand at this temperature till the leaf is cured—usually about fifteen or twelve hours. Now go up to three or four degrees an hour till one hundred and eighty is reached, standing about three hours. Drop down to one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy, and continue at that temperature till the stalk is cured. This may be determined by examinations over the door or near the door. When the stems of the tip leaves become thoroughly cured and perfectly dry at stalk all is safe.

No. 2.—Tobacco with large and thick leaf, slightly yellow on the hill. Start fires and go up to eighty degrees in from three to five hours, then to ninety in six hours, then to one hundred degrees in six hours, and stand till the lugs or bottom leaves are as yellow as can be without sponging or turning red. Now go up to one hundred and ten, and if that is not sufficient heat to dry the lugs fast enough, to go one hundred and fifteen and stand till the tips are yellow, then go up to one and a half or two degrees an hours till one hundred and thirty is reached and stand till leaf is cured. This will require from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. (Close opening at top of barn as in the other example.) Now go up to two or three degrees an hour till one hundred and eighty is reached, standing about four or five hours, drop down to one hundred and sixty, or one hundred and seventy, and stand till the curing is finished, occupying in all about ninety-six hours.

The curing of Tobacco being an evaporative process, the opening at the top of the barn should not be closed until the expiration of forty-eight hours. The heated or dried air ascends through the Tobacco absorbing a portion of its moisture, which is carried out through the top. If not allowed to thus escape, this dried air, having become impregnated with the moisture from the Tobacco, will condense and settle upon the leaves, producing what is called "sweating," and will spoil the cure. While the top remains open, it is well to have some small opening over and between the furnaces near the ground. This will create a draught and cause the most air to pass out quicker, and thereby prevent all danger of sweating. Frequent examinations of the Tobacco in the top of the barns will greatly aid in following these directions. But with all the help you can get, a practical experience is the best guarantee to thorough success. After curing, the Tobacco being perfectly dry, it will be necessary to bring it into condition for handling, which may be done by the following process of

ORDERING.

Cover the flues thickly with wet straw and keep it constantly and thoroughly saturated with water. Fire up and raise the temperature to about ninety degrees. This will cause the vapor to ascend, which must be continued till the Tobacco is soft enough to handle without damage. This process should be commenced about two or three hours before daylight, so that the Tobacco can be removed before the sun is up high enough to dry it.

If the weather is warm or the atmosphere damp, the right condition can be secured by leaving the door open during the night.—*Henderson (N. C.) Gold Leaf.*

The great fault of the negro is that he has been striving to be a gentleman before he has fairly become a man.—*New Orleans Christian Advocate, (colored).*

The Supreme Court.

While the probabilities of resignation from the Supreme bench are under discussion, the following groups of dates and figures may prove interesting:

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, born in 1816, commissioned January 21, 1874, aged 69 years, has served eleven and one-half years. Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, born in 1816, commissioned in 1862, aged 69, has served twenty-three years. Stephen J. Field, of California, born in 1816, commissioned in 1863, aged 69 years, has served twenty-two years. Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, born in 1813, commissioned in 1870, aged 72 years, has served fourteen years. John M. Harlan of Kentucky, born in 1833, commissioned in 1877, aged 52 years, has served six years and nine months. William B. Woods, of Georgia, born in 1824 commissioned in 1880, aged 61 years, has served four years and six months. Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, born in 1824, commissioned in 1881, aged 61 years. Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, born in 1828, commissioned in 1881, aged 57 years, has served three years and six months. Sam Blatchford, of New York, born in 1820, commissioned in March, 1882, aged 65 years, has served three years and six months. Their average term of service has been ten and one-third years. Their average age is 64 years. Besides the present bench there have been thirty-four Justices of the Supreme Court, of whom the following named served for ten years or more: William Cushing, of Massachusetts, 21 years, died in office, aged 77 years. William Patterson, of New Jersey, 13 years, died in office, aged 61 years; Samuel Chase, of Maryland, 15 years died in office, aged 70 years; Bushrod Washington, of Virginia, 31 years, died in office, aged 66 years; John Marshall, of Virginia, 34 years, died in office, aged 80 years; William Johnson, of South Carolina, 30 years, died in office, aged 63 years; Brockholst Livingston, of New York, 17 years, died in office, aged 67 years; Thomas Todd, of Kentucky, 19 years, died in office, aged 61 years; Joseph Story of Massachusetts, 34 years, died in office, aged 66 years; Gabriel Duvall, of Maryland, 25 years, resigned in 1836 at the age of 84, died in 1844; Smith Thompson, of New York, 20 years, died in office, aged 76 years; John McLean of Ohio 32 years, died in office, aged 76 years; Henry Baldwin of Pennsylvania, 16 years, died in office, aged 66 years; James M. Wayne of Georgia, 32 years, died in office; aged 77 years; Roger B. Taney of Maryland, 28 years, died in office, aged 87 years; John Catron of Tennessee, 28 years, died in office, aged 86; John McKinley of Alabama, 15 years, died in office aged 72; Peter V. Duval of Virginia, 19 years, died in office, aged 75; Samuel Nelson of New York, 27 years, resigned in 1872, then aged 80 years, died in 1873; Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania, 23, years resigned in 1869, at the age of 75, died in 1870; Nathan Clifton of Maine, 23 years, died in office, aged 78; Noah Swayne of Ohio, 20 years, resigned in 1881, at the age of 76, died 1884; David Davis of Illinois, 15 years, resigned in 1877, at the age of 62; Wm. Strong of Pennsylvania, 10 years, resigned in 1880, at the age of 72; Ward Hunt of New York, 10 years, resigned at the age of 71 years. Thus twenty-five justices served an aggregate of 557 years an average of twenty-two and one-third years. Only one of the present bench has served this average term, Justice Miller of Iowa, whose term of service began in the 46th year of his age. He is still younger than seventeen of his predecessors above named at the time of their death or resignation, The precedents for resignation are few, only eleven in ninety-six years, and several of these near the date of death and induced by physical infirmity. The motives for resigning are of rare occurrence.—*Washington Critic.*

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.—When ex-Governor Cornell was in Albany last winter he had a room in the Delavan House which seemed to have a superfluous number of doors. A Democratic member of the Legislature enlightened him as to the origin of one of these doors. "It was made," said the narrator, "during the great struggle between Reuben E. Fenton [just dead] and Edwin D. Morgan for the Senatorship. Mr. Fenton occupied a room next to this one, but there was a thick wall between them. This room was occupied by a Democrat, and as you know, both rooms are reached by seperate corridors. Fenton discovered that the Morgan men had spies in his corridor who reported the names of all republicans who visited him. That must be stopped in some way, he said. The result of his thought on the subject was that on Sunday, when all the members of the Legislature were out of town, masons secretly cut a hole through the wall between his room and this one. The following week the Morgan men were delighted to see that Fenton had few Republican callers. Plainly his canvass was in a bad way. If many Republicans were observed about that time to visit frequently a leading Democrat's room, no importance was ascribed to the fact. But the fact was Fenton received actually more callers than ever before. They only had to visit the Democrat's room to gain access to his—and the Democrat was friendly to the argument. There never was a more surprised set of men than the Morgan leaders were when Fenton appeared with a majority in the Republican caucus and virtually was elected senator.—*New York Tribune.*

Fall Superior Courts.

1885.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MACRAE.

†Anson	1	week	Sept. 14
*Anson	1	"	Nov. 30
*Cumberland	2	weeks	Nov. 16
†Cumberland	1	week	July 27
†Cumberland	1	"	Nov. 9
Columbus	1	"	Aug. 3
Robeson	2	weeks	Aug. 31
Robeson	2	"	Oct. 12
Richmond	2	"	Sept. 28
Richmond	1	week	Dec. 21
Bladen	2	weeks	Oct. 26
Brunswick	1	week	Sept. 21
Moore	2	weeks	Aug. 17
Moore	2	"	Dec. 7

*Civil actions only.
†Criminal cases only.
‖Criminal cases and civil actions not requiring a jury.

The Electoral Commission.

He was staying with me during the canvass of the election between Tilden and Hayes, and on the morning of the momentous day he accompanied me to my office. In a few minutes an eminent Republican Senator and one or two other leading Republicans walked in, and they went over the returns. These leaders said "Hayes is elected," an opinion in which the others coincided. General Grant listened to them, but said nothing. After they had settled the matter in their own minds, he said:—"Gentlemen, it looks to me as if Mr. Tilden was elected." He afterward sent for me in Washington, and said, "This matter is very complicated, and the people will not be satisfied, unless something is done in regard to it which will look like justice. Now," he continned, "I have spoken of an electoral commission, and the leaders of the party are opposed to it; which I am sorry to see. They say that if an electoral commission is appointed, you might as well count in Mr. Tilden. I would sooner have Tilden than that the Republicans should have a President who could be stigmatized as a fraud. If I were Mr. Hayes I would not have it unless it was settled in some way outside of the Senate. This matter is opposed by the leading Republicans in the House and Senate and throughout the country."

President Grant invited the leading Senators to dine with him that day to get their sentiment. He said to me, "You see the feeling here. I find them almost universilly opposed to anything like an electoral commission." I named a leading Democrat in the House, who was, perhaps, one of the most prominent men in the country, a man of great integrity of character, whom it would be well for General Grant to see in the matter, and the suggestion was acted on. I sent for this gentleman and put the dilemma to him in President Grant's name as follows: It is very hard for the President and very embarrassing as to men on his own side that this matter does not seem to find favor with them as well as to have Democratic opposition. Republicans think you might as well count Tilden in, but as the feeling throught the country demands as honest a count of the thing as possible, this electoral commission ought to be appointed. The answer at once was that the Democrats would favor it and it was through that gentleman and General Grant that the matter was carried through. Grant was the originator of the plan. He sent for Mr. Conkling, and said with deep earnestness, "This matter is a serious one and the people feel it very deeply. I think this electoral commission ought to be appointed." Conkling answered, "Mr. President, Senator Morton (who was then the acknowledged leader of the Senate) is opposed to it and opposed to your efforts; but if you wish the commission carried, I can do it." He said, "I wish it done." Mr. Conkling took hold of the matter and put it through. The leading Democrat I have spoken of took the initiative in the Senate. General Patterson, of Philadelphia, who was an intimate friend of General Jackson, and a life-long Democrat, was also sent for. He had large estates in the South and a great deal of influence with the Democrats, and particularly with Southern Democrats. General Patterson was upward of eighty, but he came down there and remained one or two weeks, working hard to accomplish the purpose in view. After the bill had passed and was waiting for signature, General Grant went to a State fair in Maryland the day it should have been signed, and there was much perturbation about it.

General Grant acted in good faith throughout the whole business. It has been said that the changing complexion of the court threw the matter into Hayes's hands, and if the court had remained as it was, Tilden would have been declared President.—*G. W. Childs, in New York Tribune.*

A FORTUNE IN ENGLAND FOR THE HODGES FAMILY.—The Portsmouth *Times* says Mr. J. H. Kitchin, of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, was in the city yesterday, and during a portion of the day was engaged in searching the records of the county clerk's office for information in regard to a family named Hodges, who are supposed to have lived in this vicinity a century ago. It seems that the English government has advertised that a large estate is now in the hands of an administrator awaiting the heirs of one Joseph Hodges who during the war of the Revolution died, leaving very valuable property. He had four sons, who settled in America and who were in the Revolutionary war. For this offence, as the old man considered it, he, at his death, disinherited the sons, with the provision, however, that the property was to revert to the heirs of his sons at the expiration of one hundred years Various families who believe they are the favorite heirs now wanted, have, we learn, offered one thousand dollars ($1,000) for information which will establish the fact. Mr. Kitchen, to whom we have alluded, and who is a brother of ex-Congressman Kitchen, of North Carolina, thinks he is one of the heirs.—*Goldsboro Bulletin.*

There are three representatives of this family in our town. Mr. Hodges their father, was for years employed at the U. S. Arsenal on Haymount.

JOHNNY AND THE PROFESSOR.—The professor, in whose class at the University of Texas is little Johnny Fizzletop, is about seventy-five years old, and as ugly as original sin. A few days ago he said to Johnny:

"If you don't learn your lessons better I'll call on your mother and tell her what sort of a boy you are!"

"I wish you would try it, Professor."

"You do?"

"Yes, pa is awful jealous. He is laying with a shot gun right now for a man who called on ma. I'll tell him what you said about calling to see ma. I reckon you had better go and buy a lot in the cemetery, for pa is awful on the shoot."

Johnny has not yet told his pa, and he says he is not going to say a word about the matter as long as the professor lets him do as he pleases in school, and gives him a quarter every Saturday afternoon for candy.

The Chicago Socialists at their recent pic nic drank 300 kegs of beer, and paraded with banners inscribed, "Our Chidren Cry for Bread."

Sam Jonesisms.

ROUGH-HEWN EPIGRAMS FROM SERMONS OF THE REVIVALIST.

If you want to know what your neighbors think of you disguise yourself and go among them.

Preachers know a great deal more about their flocks than they dare tell. It might endanger their salaries.

A pretty woman has ruined more than one church.

You needn't turn up your noise at God, for he knows you.

"Whatsoever a man soweth he shall reap," is true both in the Bible and the almanac, whether God said it or not.

Some of you have sowed enough seed to damn the world.

If you sow whisky you reap drunkards.

Grocery stores with bar-room attachments are moral hell holes.

Your daughter may be beautiful and lovely, but first thing you know the devil may pack off a drunken son-in-law on you.

A man who gets drunk will steal if he is not too much afraid of the jail.

A man who would swear before his children is a brute.

I have a contempt for a man who has the time to play cards.

I never knew a first-class billiard player who was worth the powder and lead it would take to kill him.

There's about forty men in this congregation who are going to hell on a blooded horse.

The most beautiful sight in this world is to see a man leading his wife and children into the gates of heaven.

Live so your children may put their feet in your tracks and be honorable.

Most of you don't care if your neighbor goes hungry so you have enough.

If you don't like my style of preaching you know the way out.

God will never quit drinking whisky for a man.

Christ and whisky don't stay in the same hide at the same time.

Do you know a pious politician? If so, rack me out one. I want to see him powerful bad.

The devil enjoys the way many preachers preach.

Ingersoll does no harm. The real infidels are in the churches. They believe, but don't practice.

There are women here who haven't struck a lick of work in years. They do nothing but shop, shop, shop. Hell is full of such women.

Take your city churches—the Lord don't go within a mile of them, and the devil gets in.

The man who don't laugh needs a liver medicine. The moper and growler never gets to heaven.

This three-mile-an-hour lick in religion ain't no good.

Look at the sister headed for the theater. The devil has a string roand her neck, but she don't know it.

Bring me a corps and a coffin, and I will be gloomy; flowers, and I will smile.

I'd rather be a town dog than a town liar. The truth flows from a good man like molasses from a jug.

Tell the truth though you die in a poor house.

THE SCRUB COW'S MEDITATIONS.—The scrub cow looked over the fence that divided the raw prairie from the clover patch and her mouth watered as she saw the improved aristocrat cow in clover six inches high, eating a bran mash and some choice pumpkins chopped fine and made palatable with corn bread. "It seems to me," said she, "that things are not going right in this world of late. Here am I, the standby of this family for years, furnishing a healthy calf for the last five, and last year, too, keeping the family in milk and cream and helping to keep down the grocery bills with butter, left to feed on this miserable dry grass, while this upstart, with her fine pedigree, as they call it, and blue blood, gets the nicest young clover and all the fine things the farm affords, and then we hear about her astonishing milk records. Give me that feed and I will make a record that will count.

"But then I am only a scrub, and it is not fashionable to speak of the merits of scrubs. And that is why it seems to me the world is all going wrong. Even the black man has his defenders who would die for him, and every boy would fight for his yellow dog; but there is no man, even though his children were raised on the milk that would fight the hard battles of a scrub cow.

"Possibly when I am dead and gone, when the race of scrubs is nearly extinct, somebody will experiment by giving the scrub cow the same feed and care with the improved cow, and find out that whilst she is not much for beef, she fills the pail.

"Then we will give her a new name, the Jersey Red with the dimpled horn, perhaps, and time will bring its revenge. But that does not make this grass taste any better."—*Rural Messenger.*

A MONEY-MAKING FARMER IN WAKE.—Mr. George Shellam, an Englishman, has been farming ten years, two miles east of Raleigh. Mr. Shellam when he began there had virtually nothing and began business upon a very poor tract. With an annual rental and taxes amounting to $700 a year and with a young family of eight, chiefly girls, he has made his way and greatly improved and stocked his farm. Last week he was making a silo wherein to put the green crop off of 12 acres of corn, pea-vines, and soja beans. He had a silo last year which did so well he determined to enlarge this year. There were 30 milk cows and a fine Jersey bull and an immense stock of cured clover. A fine young peach orchard which had borne full and seven acres of young grape-vines, added to a fine crop of corn, five acres of peanuts ond three acres of turnips made a varied scene. There were numerous young and green looking cabbages too. Mr. Shellam had just shipped seven tons of grapes and was making wine of the remainder. He is a busy, thrifty man, and one of those who know the meaning of the term self-help.—*S. G. W., in Raleigh Register.*

OFFICE OF

AGAR, HAMBLIN & CO.,

Successors to ALEXANDER, AGAR,

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS,

Photograph Albums and Envelopes,

STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS,

Nos. 110 and 112 WILLIAM STREET.

NEW YORK, August 21st, 1885.

Referring to the following letter, I would say that I have consolidated the business of E. J. HALE & SON with that of

Messrs. AGAR, HAMBLIN & CO.,

110 and 112 William Street—New York,

Where I shall be pleased to receive your orders and to see you when in New York.

With largely increased facilities, I shall be able to fill orders promptly and on most favorable terms, and venture to hope that my long experience together with personal attention will enable me to do so to your satisfaction.

I am prepared to furnish all articles pertaining to the Counting House, the Schoolroom, and the Library, such as School Text Books, Miscellaneous and Standard Books, Blank Books, Photograph Albums, Envelopes, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy Stationery.

Alex. H. Stephens' School History of the United States—Revised Edition.

Dr. H. E. Shepherd's History of the English Language—Revised Edition.

Prof. F. A. Shoup's Algebra, and the other Publications of E. J. Hale & Son will be supplied through Messrs. Agar, Hamblin & Co.

Yours truly,

CHARLES K. DABNEY.
Late E. J. Hale & Son.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
BY P. M. HALE,
PRINTER TO THE STATE.

Raleigh, N. C., August 1885.

Mr. Charles K. Dabney was with the old firm of E. J. Hale & Son from its beginning in New York to its ending with the death of Mr. Hale; since that time he has owned and continued its business under the firm name, according to New York Laws. He finds it convenient and useful to consolidate the business of the firm with that of Messrs. Agar, Hamblin & Co., and with increased facilities will be able, if that be possible, to give more thorough satisfaction than ever to the friends and customers who have dealt with E. J. Hale & Son in New York for the past twenty years. He will continue to supply customers and the trade generally Stephens' School History of the United States, and the other publications of E. J. Hale & Son.

I heartily commend him to the confidence and favor of the old House's friends.

P. M. HALE,
Surviving Partner of E. J. Hale & Son.
September 3, 1885. 134-4t

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers.

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE CITY!

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON THE MAIN STREET; ADJOINS THE OPERA HOUSE.

In One Hundred Yards of the Depot.

This Hotel has been put in Thorough Repair, and cannot fail to give satisfaction, to the Traveling Public.

The proprietor feels encouraged in the increase of the patronage to the House, and will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and to feel at home.

CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.
July 30, 1885. 129-tf

ATTENTION

COTTON PLANTERS!

For the better accommodation of my many friends and patrons on the

EAST SIDE of the RIVER,

and, at the same time, for, I hope, my own pecuniary advancement, I have taken charge of and will this season operate the

FORT GIN

at the same stand and the

BRUTON GIN

up on the River Road, in connection with my

Merchant Mills' Gin.

As I propose to put these Gins and Gin Houses in *first-class order* and

Run Them as Gins Ought to be Run,

ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES,

WITH PLENTY OF CAPABLE, POLITE AND ATTENTIVE HANDS,

I would respectfully solicit your ginning, fully assuring you that you shall have no cause to grumble *at either the time taken or the manner in which your work is done.*

☞ MR. J. W. TOMLINSON will be associated with me in the personal management of these two gins, and you can rely upon being *treated right* both by him and myself.

My Gins at the Merchant Mills, will be run as usual, and I think I can safely let them stand upon their past record, assuring you that their standard will be fully kept up.

Charges will be the same as usaal—

One-Twentieth, Bagging and Ties at Cost.

Thanking all of my former friends for their patronage and kind encouragement, I would respectfully refer my new ones to them.

JAS. D. McNEILL,
133-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

WOOL, WOOL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

FOR COUCHS AND CROUP USE

TAYLOR'S

CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by all druggists.

September 3, 1885. 134-1y

ALONE!

HAVING BOUGHT OUT MR. E. A. POE'S interest in the firm of J. H. Benton & Co., I intend to continue the

Grocery Business

at the Old Stand, and will keep on hand a Fresh and Select Stock of Groceries, Canned Goods, Cakes, Cigars and Tobacco, and in fact everything kept in a First Class Grocery, which will be sold as low as the times will admit.

Thanking the generous public for past favors, I most respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

J. H. BENTON.
September 3, 1885. 134-tf

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CUMBERland County. Having qualified as Administrator C. T. A., of David Murphy, late of said county, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said deceased to present the same to me properly verified, for inspection and payment, on or before September 17th, 1886, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said deceased are likewise notified to settle with me immediately.

DUNCAN ROSE,
Administrator C. T. A. of David Murphy.
September 10, 1885. 135-6t

MOTHER

—ARE YOU—

TROUBLED With any disease peculiar to your gentle sex?

If so, to you we bring tidings of comfort and great joy You can

BE CURED

and restored to perfect health by using

Bradfild's

Female

Regulator!

It is a special remedy for all diseases peculiar to the womb, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by following the directions. It is especially efficacious in cases of suppressed or painful menstruation, in whites and partial prolapsus. It affords immediate relief and permanently restores the menstrual function. As a remedy to be used during that critical period known as "CHANGE OF LIFE," this invaluable preparation has no rival.

Saved Her Life!

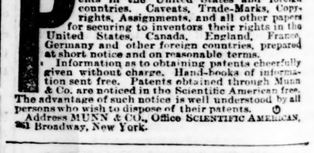
RIDGE, McINTOSH CO., GA.

DR. J. BRADFIELD—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Female Regulator for falling of the womb and other diseases combined, of sixteen years standing, and I really believe I am cured entirely, for which please accept my heartfelt thanks and most profound gratitude. I know your medicine saved my life, so you see I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are suffering as I was.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. W. E. STEBBINS.

Our Treatise on the "Health and Happiness of Woman" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-tf

RALEIGH REGISTER.

By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

Subscribe to your Home Paper and pay for it and then remit $2 to pay for your

State Democratic Paper,

the RALEIGH REGISTER. Each new subscriber, remitting $2 direct, is entitled to the REGISTER for one year and to

WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL DICTIONARY,

which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.

Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address,

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 28, 1885. 120-tf

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1846.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

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Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff,

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

PRATT'S

Aromatic Geneva Gin

CURES DISEASED KIDNEYS.

When it is taken into consideration that Gin is the only spirit possessing a medicinal quality other than a stimulant, a pure article is required.

PRATT'S

Aromatic Geneva Gin

is a pure Geneva (Swiss) Gin, redistilled with selected buchu leaves, fresh Italian juniper berries, gentian root, &c. It will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for Bright's Disease, Stone in Bladder, and all inflammation of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

JAMES E. MORRIS, Sole Agent,
165 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.

B. E. SEDBERRY,

Leading Druggist and Sole Agent for the sale of PRATT'S AROMATIC GENEVA GIN

At Fayetteville, N. C.

June 11, 1885. 122 6m